

INTIMATION

EYE-SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta, may be consulted for SPECTACLES at—
FLETCHER & CO'S PHARMACY,
(Opposite the Hongkong Hotel).
Business Hours: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A great proportion of cataracts and diseases affecting the eyes occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eyes—due to the eyes of "eye strain" arising in serious forms of disease. Glasses specially adapted to the eyes requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of dizziness, when reading, weak eyes, the tendency to run together, any of these symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eyes requiring glasses only to correct and cure.

MR. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

PORTS.

(FOR INVALIDS AND GENERAL USE.)

- B.—VINTAGE, superior quality, Red Capsule \$14.40
C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule 16.20
D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottles) 30.40

Port after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out. These Wines are too favourably known to need comment.

Simple bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DEATH.

At the Peak Hospital, on the 16th January, ALFRED MACANDREW, second officer, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs R. S. P. 26th, aged 37 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, January 17th, 1899.

In another column will be found a series of resolutions passed by the Committee of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association last month and transmitted to Lord Charles Bessborough, Sir Claude MacDonald, the Shanghai Branch of the Association, and the Committee of the Association in London. It will be observed with satisfaction that the Committee places on record its opinion that the revenue system of China is the greatest of all obstacles to the improvement of trade, to the increase of manufactures, to the opening of mines and the construction of railways in China, and that the British Government should bring all its power and influence to bear on the Imperial Government to compel unification of the finances of the Government, Imperial and Provincial, in the hands of a special service entirely managed by Europeans and worked on the plan of the Imperial Maritime Customs. In expressing that opinion the China Association may count upon the support of every Britisher in China. It will be observed that the resolutions were passed a month after Lord Charles Bessborough had made his Shanghai speech, in which he set out the reorganisation of the Chinese army as the great panacea for the country's ills, but the China Association lends no support to his Lordship's recommendations on this point.

On the contrary, while Lord Charles Bessborough says the reorganisation of the army is necessary for police purposes, the Hongkong Branch of the China Association says that with the unification of the collection of revenues in the hands of a special department such as is recommended in one of the other resolutions there will necessarily be a consequent improvement in the policing of trade routes both by land and water and greater additional security for investments in China; from which it would seem that the Association considers the organisation of an effective Customs Service with its preventive branch would efficiently meet the requirements of the case so far as foreign trade and investments are concerned. Having the resolutions of the China Association before him it seems rather singular that Lord Charles Bessborough in his speech at the public meeting promoted by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce did

not more fully explain why he thought the reorganisation of the army should be the first step in the work of reforming the Chinese administration. His Lordship did not at the private dinner at which he was entertained on the following day by the China Association, when the point was directly presented to him by the Chairman in proposing his Lordship's health, and he will probably be admitted by those who heard it that the explanation was rather convincing, but unfortunately the gathering being a private one, the public had not the opportunity of reading any report of his Lordship's speech on that occasion.

The resolutions also compel attention on account of their condemnation of the spheres of influence policy, the advocacy of the policy of the open door, and the attempted definition of the latter. We use the attempted definition, because the definition cannot be accepted as a successful one. Also it may be remarked that if a definition of the open-door policy was deemed necessary the policy of spheres of influence should also have been defined. The attempted definition of the open door policy is not only unsuccessful, but—and we say it with all respect to the gentlemen forming the committee—a complete absurdity. This will be seen at once if it be applied to a particular case. For instance, an Anglo-Italian Syndicate, with the support of the British and Italian Governments, has obtained a concession under which it enjoys the exclusive right of privilege of making railways and working mines in Szechuan and Honan. According to the Hongkong Branch of the China Association the granting of such exclusive right or privilege should be deemed by other Powers as unfriendly act, etc., etc. It may be urged that this is a travesty of the Association's contention and that the wording of the resolution was never meant to apply to concessions granted to mercantile corporations of any nationality whatsoever. But in point of fact, the granting of concessions to the subjects of particular Powers is all that the policy of spheres of influence really amounts to at the moment it is ordinarily understood. It has been clearly said that the future influence of the various Powers in China will depend upon their command of railway power, as maritime supremacy depends upon the command of sea power. The simile may not be correct, but at present it is apparently strongly believed in by some of the Powers, who are making every effort to secure railway concessions. In this sense the creation of spheres of influence is inevitable, for it is obvious that if a particular railway concession has been granted to a British syndicate the same concession cannot be granted to a Russian syndicate, and vice versa. Such concessions will never be put up to open tender, but will be granted under the influence of the strongest diplomatic pressure, and, it may perhaps in some cases be added, the heaviest bribes. This race for concessions at Peking and the mixing up of the diplomatic body therein is in danger of degrading the European name and reputation with the Chinese, and if the various Powers could come to some working agreement between themselves, they find competition mutually disastrous, it would be an excellent thing, even though it involved some recognition of spheres of influence. But the absurdity of the China Association's definition may be tested by another instance. It has been agreed that Sir Robert Hart's successor is to be a British subject. Is not that an exclusive "right or privilege" granted to Great Britain? Would other nations be justified in deeming the granting of such right or privilege to Great Britain as unfriendly act? Surely the China Association would not say so, but its definition of the policy of the open door leads to that conclusion. No two people seem to have the same conception of the meaning either of spheres of influence or of the open door and under these circumstances we would suggest, that the use of the terms in ordinary everyday controversy should be dropped, or at all events suspended until their meanings have been defined more clearly than the China Association has succeeded in defining them.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

The speech on the bill of Kobe accepted by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Gomer was held down on the 8th January. Mr. Clapp was insured for \$5,000 by the Peking Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a Chinese company, and the insurance was held by the Northern and the Imperial.

